THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1798. [N° 1796]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, with peculiar Satisfaction (which Nothing but the moſt ardent Love of their Country can inſpire) inform their Fellow Citizens, that as the Proſpect of being uſeful approaches, their Numbers rapidly augment.

They feel aſſured, that each of their Fellow Citizens will ſee the Neceſſity of acquiring a Knowledge of Military Skill and Diſcipline—hereby rendering their Exertions far more efficacious, in Caſe of actual Service.

From theſe Conſiderations, they feel confident the Company will ſpeedily encreaſe to the formidable Number ſtipulated in the Charter.

HOLMES WEAVER, *Clerk*

Newport, 4 th Auguſt '98.

Pictures to be Sold.

ELEVEN Original PICTURES of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, with Elegant gilt Frames, to be Sold together.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 6, 1798.

THE Subſcribers having undertaken to ſettle the Accounts of MARSHALL and TEWEL, hereby give Notice to all who have Claims againſt them, to exhibit the ſame to us.

EBENEZER PURRILL,
CALEB GREEN.

Newport, 6th Auguſt, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 8th of June 1797, an Apprentice Boy, named JOHN KING, about 19 Years of Age when he went away.—Whoever will take him up, and ſecure him ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward. JOHN LANDERS.

Newport, Auguſt 6, 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by

John Handy,

At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity.

ALSO,

A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

☞ *Juſt received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr. THAYER's DISCOURSE on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th 1798.*

Printed at the preſſing Solicitation of thoſe who heard it.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof.
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.
Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

For Sale, by

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At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALDRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c.&c.

Newport, June 15, 1798.

From North Carolina.

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR.

REMOTE from the ſeat of government of our common country, it is but lately the inhabitants of this country have had an opportunity of knowing how our Envoys to France had been treated, or of your friendly and wiſe overtures for a reconciliation with that Republic.—We addreſs you, Sir, on the ſubject, with ſentiments we truſt in common with the great portion of our fellow citizens.

A conſciouſneſs of having diſcharged the duties of high and important ſtations, and thereby merited the approbation of the wiſe and the juſt, is the true and laudable pride of virtue:—It is conſummated, when that approbation is generally and unequivocally given.

Unambitious as we are of being claſſed with the moſt diſtinguiſhed, we ſhrink not from a compariſon with the moſt juſt of our fellow citizens; yet this would be a vain boaſt, did we refuſe to withhold our ſentiments of your conduct. And reprehenſible would be ſuch a refuſal on our parts at this period (feeling as we do) when ſo much ſeems to be anticipated by a foreign power, on the aſſumed principle, "That the people of America and their government are at variance."

Accept then, Sir, our approbation and thanks for all your various and great ſervices, from your political dawn, to that act we are now contemplating; and in our opinion, for NO ONE can your claim to the grateful applauſe of your country be ſtronger than for this; a developement of which is a juſt puniſhment on the revilers of your adminiſtration; let them now pronounce again, your partiality for any foreign nation; let them reiterate your hatred to France, or your attachment to any government but your own; if an American can now have ſuch ſentiments, we envy him not the poſſeſſion, nor will not that patriotiſm be much eſteemed or emulated, that broods with malignant joy over the misfortunes of its country, or whoſe higheſt gratification is, to revile the meaſures of its governments.

In you, Sir, we ſee the lover of order, the anxious advocate of peace, and the calm but firm ſupporter of our ſovereignty and independence. Theſe are the characteriſtics of a real Republican, and it is with heart felt ſatisfaction we behold them in our Chief Magiſtrate.

Placed in the interior of a fertile and populous country, though remote from navigation, we are not unacquainted with the reciprocal aid which agriculture and commerce mutually afford each other, of courſe we muſt daily appreciate every meaſure having for its object the protection of the latter; we, therefore, highly approve thoſe lately adopted by the government, and ſincerely hope they may be effectual, and if not, that others more cogent may be reſorted to.

While we thus give you, Sir, the ſpontaneous ſentiments of our approbation and thanks, we add our ſacred aſſurances of promptitude to defend our country, and to ſupport and maintain its laws and conſtitution; for theſe purpoſes, it may command our lives and fortunes; with readineſs we will part with one, with alacrity we will riſque the other; the political arithmeticans ſhall not have us amongſt their numbers, to demonſtrate the truth of their calculations, "That we are a divided people."

Moſt fervently we pray to the omnipotent God, for a long continuance of your days; and that the ſame wiſdom, the ſame virtue, which have hitherto been your attendants, may accompany you through a long extended, and happy life.

Signed by order,
NATHANIEL SCALES.

Rockingham county, N C. June 21, 1798.

At a reſpectable meeting of inhabitants of the ſaid county, the foregoing Addreſs was unanimouſly adopted, and ordered to be ſigned by the Chairman, Major Scales, and tranſmitted to the Preſident, by the firſt opportunity

NATHANIEL SCALES, Chairman.

To the inhabitants of Rockingham county in the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with gratitude your unanimous addreſs tranſmitted by your chairman, Major Scales, and preſented to me by Mr. Steele, in the abſence of the Senators and Repreſentatives of North Carolina, according to your deſire.

Remote as you are from the ſeat of government, and late as the public information may have arrived to you, there has been no collection of your fellow citizens who have formed a more correct judgment of our national affairs, or expreſſed ſentiments more worthy of men, citizens and Americans. There is a ſentiment which is ſometimes called the pride and ſometimes the dignity of virtue, which commands our eſteem and reſpect; but it is a more univerſal and more profound obſervation that pride was not made for man; very ſure I am, it was not made for me; if on any occaſion it would be pardonable it would be on reading your addreſs.

The revilers of my adminiſtration have been peculiarly unfortunate in their aſſertions. As I once had the honor to ſay, in the preſence of England, and to his Britannic majeſty in perſon, "I have no attachments but to my native country," and poſterity will learn, perhaps the preſent age may acknowledge the truth of it. Friendſhip for France is as far from me, at leaſt as attached to Great Britain. I know that France is like a woman, that once in a century or oftener muſt burſt forth in exceſſes and deſtroy the neighbouring nations with its inſolence. It is the inevitable effect of its paſſions in the world, its immenſe population and abundant reſources. I have not the nation or country for this any more than Britain, becauſe her inſular ſituation has enabled and compelled her to erect a naval power, which has been, at one time, at leaſt as dangerous to the world. That time is paſt. Now the world is intereſted in preſerving her naval power as the principal barrier againſt French conqueſts and dominations. That is my opinion, and I am hazarding your diſpleaſure, by the avowal of it.

In me, Gentlemen, you have ſeen the character, I wiſh to deſerve.

I am extremely happy to find, that you highly approve the meaſures lately adopted by government, for the protection and extention of commerce. Commerce can only be protected by a naval force. I hope you will live to ſee the wooden walls of America, as popular among the farmers as among the merchants. They will be found the cheapeſt defence; and they alone can render unneceſſary a ſtanding army.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1798.

Anſwer of the Preſident to the Addreſs of the Young Men of Charleſton, South-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,

AN RESPECTFUL addreſs to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States has been preſented to me, according to your requeſt, by the Repreſentatives in Congreſs, from South-Carolina.

It is not ſurpriſing that the convulſions of Europe, and of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, ſhould, at length have extended themſelves to North America. We have ſo great an intercourſe with them all, that the wonder is rather, that we have hitherto been able to avoid the calamities of war.

Your amiable modeſty well becomes your years; and you judge very rightly, that the meaſures of government are attended with difficulties; difficulties that are not always conſidered by the public, indeed ſeldom known to any but thoſe who are placed in the centre of them.

The recent events of the world, have been of a nature to excite the attention and inflame the paſſions, both of the young and the aged; they ſtrike at every human intereſt, ſpiritual and material, temporal and eternal. You, who were born under an independent government, can have no idea of a dependent exiſtence; colonial habits are unknown to you.—Have we thrown off the colonial character under Great Britain, to aſſume it with double humiliation under France? If we were reduced to the neceſſity of the alternative, which ſhould we chooſe, with all our paſſions and all our prejudices about us, natural and artificial, real and affected, to be colonies of Great Britain or of France? I appeal even to your young hearts and underſtandings for an anſwer. You will call Heaven to witneſs, that you will be neither: So will I.——You can eſtimate no coſt extravagant, which may be incurred in vindication of your independence: nor can I. But for five millions of people, ſeparated by an ocean of a thouſand leagues from any enemy, to talk or think of the difficulty of maintaining their independence, is the greateſt extravagance of all. Before they can meet with any difficulty in maintaining it, they muſt have forfeited all right to it, and deſerve to loſe it. JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 2 1798

Two bulls at a breath.

A biography of Robeſpierre has appeared in an Engliſh paper, which concludes thus—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him *except his* BROTHER, *who was killed at the ſame time!*"

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Newport, June 13, 1798.

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Signed by order,
NATHANIEL SCALES.

Rockingham county, N. C. June 21, 1798.

At a reſpectable meeting of inhabitants of the ſaid county, the foregoing Addreſs was unanimouſly adopted, and ordered to be ſigned by the Chairman, Major Scales, and tranſmitted to the Preſident, by the firſt opportunity

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Philadelphia, July 2, 1798.

Two bulls at a breath.

A biography of Robeſpierre has appeared in an Iriſh paper, which concludes thus—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him *except his* BROTHER, *who was killed at the ſame time!*"

To those Merchants of the United States who have suffered from the illegal capture of their property by British vessels of war.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

FROM the inquiries daily made by letter, or in person respecting the claims lately under my care, it has occurred to me that by presenting to your view some information, and some remarks, the result of more than 3 years acquaintance with this business I might render service to many, with whom I have not the means of a personal intercourse.

It is necessary to remind you that the only cases which the government of the United States, consider as peculiarly under its charge, and for the costs in which it has made itself responsible, and those in which the capture took place, from the commencement of the present war between Great Britain and France to the exchange of ratifications of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain, viz.—the 28th October, 1795. All cases of this description, and no others, are within the cognizance of the board of commissioners appointed agreeably to the provisions of the 7th article of the late treaty with Great Britain.—When I left England in March last, it was expected that all cases within this class would, in a short time, be laid before the board of commissioners for decision—that awards would be made in the greater part of them—and that such sums as might be awarded, would be paid in the course of the present year.

In these cases the papers were left in charge of my successor, Samuel Williams, Esq; with whom the parties concerned (whose business is not in the hands of private agents) will in future correspond on the subject of the respective claims. There are very few instances I presume, in which claims have not already been instituted for losses arising from captures made prior to the 28th October, '95. Should any such, however exist, the parties interested are reminded that *no* claims can be received by the board of commissioners after the 20th of October next. The two years allowed by the treaty for the exhibition of claims before this board, will then expire.

In all cases where the capture has been made subsequently to the 28th of October, '95, it is expected that the American claimants will employ then their own private agents, and will prosecute their appeals at their own expence.

It is now generally known through the United States, that all appeals from the sentence of British courts of vice admiralty, legally constituted, must be *entered* and *prosecuted* in England. That regularly the appeal should be *there* entered, within nine months from the date of the sentence in the vice admiralty court—where a claim *has* been made, and in twelve months where *no* such claim was made.

In too many instances the parties have unfortunately thought it sufficient to enter their appeals in the vice admiralty courts under a persuasion that by this means their right to prosecute the same in the high court of appeals was secured. With many this proved a most costly error.

The effect of such a step, amounts only to a formal notice of *an intention to prosecute the appeal* in question. In every case of appeal from the sentence of a legal vice admiralty court, the inhibition should be extracted from the registry of the high court of admiralty in London within a year from the date of the sentence appealed from. To this rule the lords of appeal have of late very rigidly adhered. Several recent cases have occurred in which claimants by accident or want of information, having been prevented from entering their appeals in London, within the time prescribed by law, have lost the right and been refused the liberty of appealing.

To persons interested in cases of this description it will be pleasing to learn that late accounts from London, advise, that on the representations of the ministers of the United States, an act of parliament has passed authorising the high court of appeals, in prize causes, to admit appeals in cases where the parties have been prevented by unavoidable impediments from entering their appeals in due season.

But great care should be taken by claimants to set forth under oath or affirmation, clearly and fully those circumstances which have operated to prevent the obtaining from the registry of the high court of admiralty in London an inhibition, within the nine or twelve months (as the case may be) from the date of the vice admiralty court.

Such of my fellow citizens as have suffered by recent captures, and such whose property may in future be captured by British cruizers, should with the least possible delay, after receiving advice of the capture or condemnation of their property, write to their agent or correspondent in London, stating, as distinctly as they can from the information transmitted them:

1. The name of the vessel captured, and of her master.
2. Of the owner or owners of the same, with a clear account of the property, claimed that has been illegally condemned.
3. The name of the captor.
4. And (as nearly as can be ascertained) the substance of the decree of the vice admiralty court.

The information will always be sufficient to obtain an inhibition, and to secure the *entry* of an appeal—after which the parties as opportunities present, may procure authentic copies of the proceedings of the court below and transmit them to their agents in London.

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They leave this to the judgment of the claimant and his counsel. If dissatisfied with the further proof, they not unfrequently require *still further proof*. In cases of this kind the claimant should, without delay, furnish the best evidence in his power. He should send duplicates and triplicates of this evidence, duly authenticated, by different conveyances, and should satisfy himself that one of these copies had been received by his agent and put into his proctor's hands. His proctor should be directed to submit it to counsel, and have its deficiencies (if any should exist) distinctly pointed out. The claimant should be advised of these immediately, and should supply them, if in his power, by the first conveyance.

Early provision should also be made for defraying the heavy expences that attend the prosecution of a suit in the British courts of admiralty.

The usual costs in a suit before the court of admiralty are from £150 to 200 and in the court of appeal, from £250 to 300 sterling.

Of these sums the proctors expect an advance from ½ to ¾, and when a decree is obtained, a settlement of their entire bill.

Altho' the charge of this business (in consequence of the permission given me to return home) has devolved on another, yet feeling still interested in the success of the American claims, I shall on all occasions be happy in aiding those who have suffered by the illegal capture or condemnation of their property; but it is requested that such persons as write to me on the subject of their respective business, will direct to me under cover to the Secretary of State.

I shall be excused for adding, that the utmost confidence may be reposed in the attention and exertions of my successor, and that he will at all times receive every necessary assistance which the eminent talents, zeal, and prudence of the minister of the United States can afford.

SAMUEL BAYARD.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1798.

Latest from Europe.

BOSTON, August 8.

[*Since our last we have been favoured with London papers to June 9—about 18 days later than before received. They were brought to town by Messrs. Monkhouse and Berkdale, who came on shore from the British June packet.*]

Revolution in Ireland.

LONDON, May 22—to June 9

THE affairs of Ireland have at length arrived at the most alarming and melancholy pitch. After the capture of Lord Fitzgerald, and the consequent developement of the plans of the United Irishmen, and other insurgents;—(one of which was to possess themselves of the city of Dublin and the castle) government was necessitated to declare the metropolis and other places in a state of rebellion. Hostilities immediately commenced. The rebel village of Lacklan (17 houses) was destroyed. Several bloody fracas took place, even in the centre of Dublin. The Parliament addressed the Lord Lieutenant in terms of the most unshaken loyalty:—Several hundred rebels were killed at Saggard and Naas. In the counties of Dublin, Kildare and Meath, the rebellion was openly supported; and several severe actions have taken place, in which, although the rebels have fought well, they were defeated with immense slaughter. At Dunboyne a party has been dispersed. In most instances His Majesty's troops have conquered. Five counties are now in a state of rebellion, viz. Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Wicklow, and Carlow. In the two latter the rebels have ... at Hacketstown and Baltinglass ... men; besides many more at ... Ballimor, Barrettstown, Lucan, a... Faicullen and part of Carlo informs the destroyed by the rebels hues his Busi er place 400 of them for Sale, at his whose carcasses were stupied by the wind," Kilkenny, at the Head Waterford, and Cork are ... and the vicinity of the metr... by the Threatened. Ledwich, Keggi Gallon, Esmond, leader, and 18 other reb... have been executed at Dublin. They ... have destroyed the bridge at Kilcullen and taken possession of a few unimportant posts.—The rebels have been defeated at Taragh Hill, 10 miles from Dublin, by the Fencibles and Yeomanry—350 rebels killed, no quarters allowed.—The loyal troops had about 30 killed and wounded. Four thousand rebels, at Kildaire, have laid down their arms, and given up their leaders, who will be hung. Sir James Duff has retaken Kildaire, killed 240 rebels, besides wounded. The rebels are in force in Wexford, and have cut off a detachment of the 13th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Colville. It is said 7000 insurgents possess Wexford. Col. Longfield has driven the rebels from Rathangan, in Wexford county, killing 50 odd of them. Gen. Fawcett with a detachment of the Meath regiment, has been surrounded near Duncannon Fort, and defeated; but effected his retreat to the fort. Newtownbarry, has been taken by the rebels, but has been retaken by assault, by Col. L'Estrange, 500 of the rebels were killed. A party of them has been defeated at Carlon.—The insurgent camp at Blackmore hill is broken up, 1000 rebels have been defeated by 200 regulars. At Gorey 140 of the rebels have been killed. At Ballycanew 200 have been slain; and at Rochflong, a party of them who were plundering, were defeated. The North of Ireland is affected; at Belfast martial law has been declared by Major General Sir Charles Asgill. The rebellion still rages in Wicklow, Carlow, and Wexford. Many of the insurgents are killed; and many inhabitants obliged to fly to Wales for refuge. The great body of the rebels is posted on Wexford heigths near the sea. They count 15000, with eight pieces of artillery, and a strong position. They swear to die in the last ditch, or throw themselves into the sea. The city of Wexford is retaken. The rebels lost 900, and the King's troops many from the 14 feet pikes of the insurgents, against which the bayonet was useless. A general action with the rebels is momently expected. An attack was in contemplation when the last accounts came away. In one instance the rebels have conquered.—Col. Walpole, with a detachment of 500 men with artillery, proceeding to join the main army, commanded by Gens. Eustace, Fawcett and Johnston, and to co-operate with them in the general attack, was assailed in a defile, and defeated. The Colonel and 500 more were killed, and the party lost five pieces of artillery. The rebels live in tents, and nightly send out foraging parties to collect provisions. But as they have no arrangements, and but small finances, their complete subjugation may be expected;—and the arm of government made strong by the measure.—Martial law is declared at Limerick.

☞ *From the commencement of hostilities to the 6th June, the loss of the Irish Yeomanry is 500—that of the rebels 5000:—A Mr Bacon, a tailor, and a rebel Major General O Coigler, a Clergyman Lt Clinch, of the Infantry, and Sir Edward Crosby have been hung as rebels. Gen Dundas has been censured for a parley with the insurgents, in which he promised them pardon, &c. He has demanded a court martial. As the rebels hold several seaports, it is supposed they have received succours from France. The destination of Buonaparte is generally conceived to be the Southwest of Ireland. The main body of the rebels is surrounded except towards the sea. The insurgents have been guilty of horrid excesses; murdering whole families, and sparing neither hoary age nor helpless infancy.—Several instances of desertion in the Irish 'loyal' troops have been discovered. At Rathangan, a company instigated by the Lt. murdered their captain and eight of their comrades, and fled to the insurgents—The Dublin yeomanry corps has been disarmed suspected of a league with the rebels. The person who discovered the plan of the insurgents has been pensioned and is gone to England.—By the discovery, the deposit of the rebel arms; the great Seal for regenerated Ireland, and the dress of the to be Directory, were detected. A reinforcement of ten thousand men is to sail from England to Ireland.*

LORD FITZGERALD

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A new negociation between England and France, has been proposed by Count Cobenzl, by direction of the Emperor.

PETERSBURGH, (Russia) May [illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known, to all whom it may concern, to all Europe and the whole world; that his Imperial Russian Majesty, Paul I. has ordered the following Proclamation to be issued by me, Prince Alexander Besborodko, First Minister and Chancellor of his Imperial Majesty:

"IN consequence of the notification of the Executive Directory of the French Republic of the 23d of Nivose, in the 6th year, importing, "That if any ship be suffered to pass through the Sound with English commodities, of whatever Nation it may be, it shall be considered as a formal declaration of War against the French Nation;" his Imperial Majesty, Paul I. has been graciously pleased to order twenty-two ships of the line, and two hundred and fifty galleys, under the command of Admiral Cruse, and M. de Litta, Knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect Trade in general, against the manifest oppression of the Directory, as such a proceeding is evidently contrary to the Rights of all Nations. His Russian Majesty gives his Imperial word, to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by sea and land, which he hereby requires the Diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

RASTADT, May 20.

The Deputation of the Empire, hath given an answer to the last note of the French Commissioners.—In this answer it refuses to France any possessions on the right bank of the Rhine. But animated by a desire for peace, it is willing to agree, that the centre of the Rhine shall be the boundary, and the islands in it, belong to that power, within whose half they lie;—Rheinbreitstien [which is on the right bank] it says, cannot be destroyed, unless France gives an equivalent.

GEN. BUONAPARTE's Expedition.

LONDON, June 9.

An express from Lord St. Vincent's mentions his having advice from the Mediterranean, that the Toulon fleet, having General Buonaparte on board, had eluded the vigilance of Sir Horatio Nelson; and had sailed on the projected enterprise.——In consequence, orders have been issued for fitting for sea, immediately, every ship of war, that can be put in commission; and a severe press has taken place in all the maritime towns, and on the river.

That Ireland is the object of Buonaparte, no question can remain. A correspondence, between the insurgents and the French Directory, has been long kept up.

The French have, as usual, published a gasconade account of the capture of the troops at Ostend, under Gen. Coote. They state our loss to be 1424, besides 150 killed and wounded; in the prisoners, they say, are included a General, 5 aids, 5 field officers, 25 Captains, 2[illegible] Lieutenants, 1 sea Captain, 1200 rank and file, and 120 sailors.—The British prisoners are at Brussels.

The officers are on parole, and wear their swords.—General Coote is recovering of his wounds. Col. Campbell has been buried with martial honors; and the prisoners are very well treated.

Letters from Lisbon say, that Admirals Nelson and Curtis had joined St. Vincent's fleet; which now consists of 32 sail of the line.—He is to go in quest of the Toulon fleet, leaving the Spaniards to be watched by a small squadron.

Paris accounts state, that Gen. Grenier is shortly to sail from Dunkirk for England;—and that the troops have marched from St. Omers, Bethune, Arras, &c. for the coast.

May 30.

On Saturday a bill passed the House of Commons, for manning the navy *by suspending all protections.* ☞ *It was for conversation in the debate of this bill, that the duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney took place.*

BALTIMORE, August 2.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Barcelona, to their friend in this city, dated May 23, 1798.

"It seems the European powers are seriously forming some new plan, to the end of putting a stop, and crush at once, the progress of the revolution introduced in some parts, so that it may not infest those kingdoms where monarchical governments has not, thank God, experienced any alteration; and as we expect every moment to receive the good tidings of a peace being adjusted, between England and Spain, of course this favourable chance will guarantee and secure the navigation and trade of both countries; and very probable the navigation of the United States of America will equally meet the protection of those powers, who, it is said, are forming a coalition, in order to defend the rights of nations, viz.——If this grand project should be verified, then trade will be put under the greatest security, and will prevent the many depredations committed at sea upon neutral vessels."

TRENTON, August 7.

Some day during last week, a dispute arose between Samuel Thatcher and Ebenezer Inscow, of Greenwich township, Sussex county; after some altercation a quarrel ensued, when Inscow received a kick in the groin, which put a period to his existence the next morning.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, dated July 2.

"By the Frigate Decade, we have received 193 persons, banished from France. The frigate is returned—eight of those first banished

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In these cases the papers were left in charge of my successor, Samuel Williams, Esq; with whom the parties concerned (whose business is not in the hands of private agents) will in future correspond on the subject of the respective claims. There are very few instances I presume, in which claims have not already been instituted for losses arising from captures made prior to the 28th October, '95. Should any such, however exist, the parties interested are reminded that *no* claims can be received by the board of commissioners after the 10th of October next. The two years allowed by the treaty for the exhibition of claims before this board, will then expire.

In all cases where the capture has been made subsequently to the 28th of October, '95, it is expected that the American claimants will employ then their own private agents, and will prosecute their appeals at their own expence.

It is now generally known through the United States, that all appeals from the sentence of British courts of vice admiralty, legally constituted, must be *entered* and *prosecuted* in England. That regularity the appeal should be *there* entered, within nine months from the date of the sentence in the vice admiralty court—where a claim *has* been made, and in twelve months where *no* such claim was made.

In too many instances the parties have unfortunately thought it sufficient to enter their appeals in the vice admiralty courts under a persuasion that by this means their right to prosecute the same in the high court of appeals was secured. With many this proved a most costly error.

The effect of such a step, amounts only to a formal notice of *an intention to prosecute the appeal* in question. In every case of appeal from the sentence of a legal vice admiralty court, the inhibition should be extracted from the registry of the high court of admiralty in London within a year from the date of the sentence appealed from. To this rule the lords of appeal have of late very rigidly adhered. Several recent cases have occurred in which claimants by accident or want of information, having been prevented from entering their appeals in London, within the time prescribed by law, have lost the right and been refused the liberty of appealing.

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PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known, to all whom it may concern, to all Europe and the whole world, that his Imperial Russian Majesty, Paul I. has ordered the following Proclamation to be issued by me, Prince Alexander Besborodko, First Minister and Chancellor of his Imperial Majesty's

"IN consequence of the notification of the Executive Directory of the French Republic of the 22d of Nivose, in the 6th year, importing, "That if any ship be suffered to pass through the Sound with English commodities, of whatever Nation it may be, it shall be considered as a formal declaration of War against the French Nation;" his Imperial Majesty, Paul I. has been graciously pleased to order twenty-two ships of the line, and two hundred and fifty galleys, under the command of Admiral Cruse, and M. de Litta, Knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect Trade in general, against the manifest oppression of the Directory, as such a proceeding is evidently contrary to the Rights of all Nations. His Russian Majesty gives his Imperial word, to protect the freedom of trade with all his power, both by sea and land, which he hereby requires the Diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

RASTADT, May 20.

The Deputation of the Empire, hath given an answer to the last note of the French Commissioners.—In this answer it refuses to France any possessions on the right bank of the Rhine. But animated by a desire for peace, it is willing to agree, that the centre of the Rhine shall be the boundary, and the islands in it, belong to that power, within whose half they lie;—Rheinbreitstein (which is on the right bank) it says, cannot be destroyed, unless France gives an equivalent.

Gen. BUONAPARTE's Expedition.

LONDON, June 9.

An express from Lord St. Vincent's mentions his having advice from the Mediterranean, that the Toulon fleet, having General Buonaparte on board, had eluded the vigilance of Sir Horatio Nelson; and had sailed on the projected enterprize.—In consequence, orders have been issued for fitting for sea, immediately, every ship of war, that can be put in commission; and a severe press has taken place in all the maritime towns, and on the river.

That Ireland is the object of Buonaparte, no question can remain. A correspondence, between the insurgents and the French Directory, has been long kept up.

The French have, as usual, published a gasconade account of the capture of the troops at Ostend, under Gen. Coote. They state our loss to be 1424, besides 150 killed and wounded; in the prisoners, they say, are included a General, 5 aids, 5 field officers, 25 Captains, 29 Lieutenants, 1 sea Captain, 1000 rank and file, and 150 sailors.—The British prisoners are at Brussels.

The officers are on parole, and wear their swords.—General Coote is recovering of his wounds. Col. Campbell has been buried with martial honors; and the prisoners are very well treated.

Letters from Lisbon say, that Admirals Nelson and Curtis had joined St. Vincent's fleet; which now consists of 32 sail of the line.—He is to go in quest of the Toulon fleet, leaving the Spaniards to be watched by a small squadron.

Paris accounts state, that Gen. Grenier is shortly to sail from Dunkirk for England;—and that the troops have marched from St. Omers, Bethune, Arras, &c. for the coast.

May 30.

On Saturday a bill passed the House of Commons, for manning the navy by suspending all protections. ☞ *It was for conversation in the debate of this bill, that the duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney took place.*

BALTIMORE, August 8.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Barcelona, to their friend in this city, dated May 23, 1798.

"It seems the European powers are seriously forming some new plan, to the end of putting a stop, and crush at once, the progress of the revolution introduced in some parts, so that it may not infect those kingdoms where monarchical governments has not, thank God, experienced any alteration; and as we expect every moment to receive the good tidings of a peace being adjusted, between England and Spain, of course this favourable chance will guarantee and secure the navigation and trade of both countries; and very probable the navigation of the United States of America will equally meet the protection of those powers, who, it is said, are forming a coalition, in order to defend the rights of nations, viz.—If this grand project should be verified, then trade will be put under the greatest security, and will prevent the many depredations committed at sea upon neutral vessels."

TRENTON, August 7.

Some day during last week, a dispute arose between Samuel Thatcher and Ebenezer Inscow, of Greenwich township, Sussex county; after some altercation a quarrel ensued, when Inscow received a kick in the groin, which put a period to his existence the next morning.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, dated July 2.

"By the Frigate Decade, we have received 193 persons, banished from France. The frigate is returned—eight of those first banished

to this place, have made their escape from Sinamari, viz.—Barthelemy, Letellier his faithful domestic. Aubry. Pichegru, Willot, D'Affreville, Rimel, and La Rue. It is not known what route they have taken. This is certain.—Trincon de Coudray and Bourdon de l'Oise have lately died. Out of fifteen, there remains only five, who are Lafond, Lafabat, Barbe Marbois, Rovere, Brothier and La Villeurnois. In the number of 193 are 151 Priests of every Department. They write from France, that the number of those destined for banishment to Guiana, amounts from 7 to 800. What a favour for this country."

Received by the Two Sisters ——, in 9 days from Cape Francois.

Arrete, containing the deliberations of the agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The agency of the Executive Directory decrees:

1. Neutral vessels, and consequently Americans, laden with provisions, or dry goods, shall continue to be admitted into the French ports of St. Domingo.

2. There shall be taken on account of the administration a part only of the provisions, which shall be afterwards paid for in course in colonial commodities, after deducting the duties of export and import.

The owners shall have the free disposal of the dry goods.

3 These vessels shall not be seized by the ships of war or the privateers of the republic, when their destination shall be evidently for any of the French ports of St. Domingo, remaining faithful to the Republic, even in case of hostilities between the Republic and one of the powers at present neutral.

The present decree shall be printed, read, published, posted up, addressed to the judges of the peace and commissaries of the Executive Directory at the municipal administrations of the maritime cantons, to all the consuls and agents of the republic, amongst neutral or allied powers, who are invited to give it the greatest publicity; it shall be moreover inserted in the official Bulletin of St. Domingo.

Done at the Cape, 30th Messidor, sixth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

[Necessity, and not a change in the principles of the colonial administration, is evidently the occasion of the foregoing decree. It will however have no effect. The islands, unsupported by the commerce of the United States, must either perish, or alienate themselves from the Republic. It is more than probable, that when they shall have heard of the subsisting *relations* between France and her dependencies and the United States, they will recur to the only apparent mean, by which to avert a fate of famine.—*Phil Gaz.*]

We have received also by the Sisters, a long Arrete, "concerning the right and duties of the owners and crews of French privateers," in which the mock government of the island, affects to prohibit in future the outrages of their privateers, who "have delivered themselves up to excesses, which call down upon their heads the severity of the laws of all nations; who have exercised the most crying vexations upon neutral vessels even while entering the ports of the Republic, and of nations allied to it, and at their departure from the same port; who, not content with pillaging them, abuse their crews: who have carried their inhumanity so far, and have so far forgotten *the principles adopted by the French nation*, as to sell the miserable victims fallen under their power, and even to *assassinate* those to whom they owed testimonies of justice," &c. &c.

Traps, like the foregoing are happily nullified and foreclosed, by the wise and prudent measures of our government; but these things are in a degree interesting, as they shew that *Citizen Sansculotte* is about receiving a fraternal hug from Citizen *Starvation*, the just reward of his perfidy.

Which beautiful picture of *Republican virtue*, would have procured for an American Editor, from the foul mouthed Aurora man, the epithet of *Tory*, &c. [*Gaz U. S.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Grenville, in the state of Tennessee, to his friend in this city, dated 20th July 1798

"You can hardly conceive what an effect the publication of the Despatches from our Envoys has had in this country. The French are left without a friend. I have heard from several sources, that Kentucky exhibits a most striking instance of the change in political sentiments occasioned by them. A few days ago I rode several miles in company with a gentleman who had lately passed through Lexington, and other places of importance in that state:—He stated to me, that the most sanguine admirers of the French politics and government, had become heartily disgusted with them: and that it was generally remarked, that the French, instead of being engaged in the acquisition of rational liberty, were aiming at universal despotism.

Admiral Lucas has been broke for his conduct at the Cape of Good Hope, when he surrendered his fleet to the English.

Died, lately, at Hamburgh, a singular character, of the name of *Scheven*. His property, at the time of his death, amounted to upwards of a million. So penurious was his disposition, that he wore a coat 17 years, and would never suffer it to be brushed, for fear of wearing off the nap.

BOSTON, August 11.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Albert Smith, arrived here since our last, from Russia, brings important news.—He informs that Peter I. Emperor of all the Russias, was making great preparations for war against the French;—for this purpose he had ordered 200 000 of his fauclong troops to be in readiness to march through ci devant Poland, to join the armies of his friend the King of Prussia;—that 300 000 more were ordered to leave their cantonments and encamp; that fifteen sail of the line, and six frigates were at fifteen sail of the line, and the 25th May; which, after being joined by five new ships of the line and frigates from Archangel, were to proceed to join the English fleet. Besides this force, 300 gallies were getting in readiness to proceed to sea, to be commanded by Vice Admiral Tate. ☞ *This gentleman is a native of Massachusetts and has relatives now alive near Portland. He was a favorite of the late Empress and is an active, intelligent and brave officer. He paid a visit to this state about eight years since.*

The Emperor Paul, Capt. S. says is personally employed in disciplining his armies, and his Ministers, in augmenting and methodising the revenues of his vast Empire.

Capt. Smith was at Copenhagen 30th May. The King of Denmark has refused to pay the tributary sum demanded by the French: who to make sure work of it have captured and condemned near 40 sail of rich Danish vessels.—The French Ambassador has demanded that the Sound should be shut against all the enemies of France, but on the 30th of May no answer had been given by the Danish cabinet, and the Ambassador was preparing to leave Copenhagen. Capt. S. further says, that the Danes were not without their fears of a visit from the French armies.

The French privateers on the coast of Norway and Sweden, makes many captures: near 40, between the 10th and 30th of May.—☞ *An offset to this is that the British retake the principal part:—A frigate lately convoyed twelve recaptures to England.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.

The United States Frigate, Constitution, having been discovered off the Mouth of our Harbour, a Number of Gentlemen of this Town, on Tuesday Morning last, went off in one of the New-York Packets, to pay a Visit to Capt. Nicholson and his Crew.—In the Evening they returned highly gratified, with a Survey of this Specimen of Naval Architecture, and with the good Order and Harmony which prevails on board. The Men were in remarkably high Health and Spirits, solicitous only to meet the Enemies of their Country.—All the Gentlemen who went on board confirm the Report, that the Constitution is a remarkable fast Sailer.

What can give a higher Idea of the SPIRIT of Americans than this Fact. In all the principal Towns, not merely young Men, but Persons advanced in Life, immerfed in Business, surrounded by the Temptations of Luxury and Ease, or encumbered with the Cares of a Family, are every Morning at 5 o'Clock training themselves to the Use of Arms. Our Enemies will on Trial find that we have equal Discernment to unmask their Villainies, and Courage to refist their Power. We will shew them and the World, that we can neither be beguiled by their "diplomatic" Cunning nor overawed by their haughty Threats. No Dangers—no Difficulties—no Sacrifices can ever tempt us to bow our Necks to any Yoke. We are free—we swear to remain so.

N. Y. D. Adv.

After reading this Article (says a Correspondent) can the Citizens of Newport justify their Apathy and Indifference to Objects of such high Importance. There are now in the Town but two military Companies, and those Two are not filled.—Volunteer Companies have been formed, and are now forming, in the smallest Towns in the Union; and even in some suspected of Disaffection to the Measures of Government—It is to be hoped that we shall instantly vindicate our Character by some Act of *efficient Patriotism*, and no longer let it be said, that the Town of Newport is the most exposed of any to the Attacks of an Enemy, and least prepared to repel them. Let the respectable Companies which are now organized be filled and new Ones formed.—The Population of this Town justifies the Expectation, that several volunteer Companies will be formed. At any Rate, the Reputation of the Town, as well as its Safety, requires that the Business should be commenced.—The Citizens of N. York and Philadelphia have not waited for the Formality of Charters.—Their Charter is *Patriotism and the Love of their Country*—Any other Charters, if wanted, may be obtained at Leisure.

MAD DOG.

A Dog with all the Symptoms of Madness, was Yesterday killed by some Gentlemen, about 9 Miles out of Town—previous to his being killed, he was seen to bite a Hog.—As it is probable he had bitten many more Animals in the Course of the Day, the Public are cautioned to secure or destroy all such Animals as appear to have been bitten,—A most serious and extensive Calamity may ensue from a Want of Attention to this Particular.—It is said, that a Dog suspected of Madness, was killed in this Town about three Weeks since, after having bitten several Dogs.

To the FREEMEN of the State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

THE Abilities and Federalism of CHRISTOPHER GRANT CHAMPLIN, Esq; and his faithful Discharge of the high Trust reposed in him, as SECOND Representative to Congress, entitle him to Confidence and Support:——It is therefore presumed he will have your Suffrages at the ensuing Election, without Opposition.

A FREEMAN.

The Mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer, on Wednesday last, stood at 98 Degrees in the North Part of the House for several Hours—By in a Room fronting the West.—The Thermometers were the whole Time excluded from the direct Action of the Sun.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, JOHN SWANWICK Esq, Member of Congress for that City.

—Col. JAMES INNES, American Commissioner under the British Treaty for Settlement of the Claims of British Creditors against American Citizens.

—At New York, MELANCTON SMITH, Esq;

—Mrs. MARY FOSTER, Consort of the Rev Dr. Foster, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in that City.

—At Providence, in an advanced Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ARNOLD, Relict of the late Oliver Arnold, Esq; formerly Attorney-General of this State.

—At Goree (Africa) in May last, Capt. GEORGE D USHER of Bristol, in this State; also his Mate, Mr. ABNER WINSLOW, and three of the Seamen.

—In this Town, in the 45th Year of her Age, Mrs. RUTH STRINGFIELD, Widow of the late Mr. Edward Stringfield.

MARRIED.]—At Portsmouth, on this Island, Mr. ABRAHAM TUCKER, of Dartmouth, to Mrs. MARY SISSON

—In this Town, Mr. SEABURY SOWLE, Merchant, of Providence, to Mrs. MARY HOWARD, of Bristol (England.)

DIED]—*On Thursday Evening last, the 9th Instant, after a long and very distressing Illness, in the 78th Year of his Age, at the Seat of the Hon Thomas Tillinghast, Esq; in East Greenwich Mr.* SAMUEL AYRAULT *of this Town Merchant ——A Gentleman in whose Character all the Virtues requisite to form the pious Christian—the sincere Friend—the affectionate Brother—and the truly valuable Member of Society, were happily combined, and rendered him beloved and esteemed by all his Relations and Acquaintance.*

At a TOWN COUNCIL, *held at Newport, August 6, 1798.*

RESOLVED, That the Assize of BREAD until further Orders, be as follows, *to wit:*——

Superfine Flour, at 7 Dollars per Barrel.

	lb	oz.
A 8d. Loaf to weigh	2	8
A 4d. Ditto,	1	4
A 2d. Ditto,	1	10
A 1d. Ditto,	0	5

By Order of Council.

Witness,

JONATHAN ALMY, C. C.

☞ Mr. THOMAS WEAVER jun. is appointed by Council Inspector of Bread.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 13.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Delight, Clarke,	Liverpool
Sloop Two Brothers, Shaw,	Somerset
—— Betsy, Weeks,	Washington
—— George, Brown,	New-York
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Osborne,	Ditto
Schooner Brothers, Topping,	Sagharbor
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Neptune, Ingraham,	Turks Island
Sloop Betsy, Weeks	Cape Ann
—— Friendship, Bliss,	New York
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Gibbs,	Somerset
Schooner Ranger, Hallett,	Boston

Was LOST,

On Friday last, by a Young Lady, in the Dancing School, or in the Lane leading to it,

A Gold NECKLACE,

with a LOCKET.——Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, August 13, 1798.

House and Land for Sale.

THE Easterly Half of the double House, in Griffin Street, opposite Mr. TILLEY'S Rope Walk, with the Land thereunto belonging, will be Sold on reasonable Terms——Enquire of

M. SEIXAS.

Newport, August 14, 1798.

New-Bedford, July 30, 1798.

PROPOSAL OF *Abraham Shearman, jun.*

For printing in the Town of NEW-BEDFORD, a weekly News-Paper, to be entitled,

THE COLUMBIAN COURIER.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Columbian Courier will be published the Third Day or Tuesday Morning of each Week, on good Paper of a Demy Size, and with a new Type; will be handed the Subscribers in Town at an early Hour, and forwarded those at a Distance by the first Conveyance.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum, or for Forty two Numbers, exclusive of Postage—Seventy five Cents to be paid, on receiving the first Number; the succeeding Payments to be regularly made, as they become due, at the End of each Quarter.—No Paper to be discontinued, till accounted for.

III. Those Persons in the Country who procure Subscribers for Nine Papers and become accountable for the Payment, shall receive One, for their own use, as long as they may continue responsible for their Numbers, as a Compensation for their Trouble.

IV. The Publication will commence, as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers appear to encourage the Undertaking.

☞ *Advertisements will be inserted at a reasonable Price.*

☞ Subscriptions are received at the Coffee-House, Newport,—by J. RICHARDSON, Esq; P. NEWTON, and other Gentlemen, with whom Subscription Papers are left.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN'S, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to enquire—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be heard free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD.

Capt. Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport July 30th, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Merchants Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of Inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—he will do Turning done at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

to this place, have made their escape from Sinnamori, viz.—Barthelemy, Letellier his faithful domestic. Aubry. Pichegru, Willot, D'Offonville, Rimel, and La Rue. It is not known what route they have taken. This is certain.—Trincon de Coudray and Bourdon de l'Oise have lately died. Out of fixteen, there remains only five, who are Lafond, Lafabat, Barbe Marbois, Rovere, Brothier and La Villeurnois. In the number of 193 are 151 Prieſts of every Department. They write from France, that the number of thoſe deſtined for baniſhment to Guiana, amounts from 7 to 800. What a favour for this country."

Received by the Two Sifters ——, in 9 days from Cape Francois.

Arrete, containing the deliberations of the agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The agency of the Executive Directory decrees:

1. Neutral veſſels, and conſequently Americans, laden with proviſions, or dry goods, ſhall continue to be admitted into the French ports of St. Domingo.

2. There ſhall be taken on account of the adminiſtration a part only of the proviſions, which ſhall be afterwards paid for in courſe in colonial commodities, after deducting the duties of export and import.

The owners ſhall have the free diſpoſal of the dry goods.

3 Theſe veſſels ſhall not be ſeized by the ſhips of war or the privateers of the republic, when their deſtination ſhall be evidently for any of the French ports of St. Domingo, remaining faithful to the Republic, even in caſe of hoſtilities between the Republic and one of the powers at preſent neutral.

The preſent decree ſhall be printed, read, publiſhed, poſted up, addreſſed to the Judges of the peace and commiſſaries of the Executive Directory at the municipal adminiſtrations of the maritime cantons, to all the conſuls and agents of the republic, amongſt neutral or allied powers, who are invited to give it the greateſt publicity; it ſhall be moreover inſerted in the official Bulletin of St. Domingo.

Done at the Cape, 30th Meſidor, ſixth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(Signed) HEDOUVILLE.

[Neceſſity, and not a change in the principles of the colonial adminiſtration, is evidently the occaſion of the foregoing decree. It will however have no effect. The iſlands, unſupported by the commerce of the United States, muſt either periſh, or alienate themſelves from the Republic. It is more than probable, that when they ſhall have heard of the ſubſiſting *relations* between France and her dependencies and the United States, they will recur to the only apparent mean, by which to avert a ſtate of famine.—*Phil. Gaz.*]

We have received alſo by the Sifters, a long Arrete, "concerning the right and duties of the owners and crews of French privateers," in which the mock government of the iſland, affects to prohibit in future the outrages of their privateers, who "have delivered themſelves up to exceſſes, which call down upon their heads the ſeverity of the laws of all nations; who have exerciſed the moſt crying vexations upon neutral veſſels even while entering the ports of the Republic, and of nations allied to it, and at their departure from the ſame port; who, not content with pillaging them, abuſe their crews: who have carried their inhumanity ſo far, and have ſo far forgotten *the principles adopted by the French nation*, as to tell the miſerable victims fallen under their power, and even to *aſſaſſinate* thoſe to whom they owed teſtimonies of juſtice," &c. &c.

Traps, like the foregoing are happily nulliſied and foreclоſed, by the wiſe and prudent meaſures of our government; but theſe things are in a degree intereſting, as they ſhew that *Citizen Sanſculotte* is about receiving a fraternal hug from Citizen *Starvation*, the juſt reward of his perfidy.

Which beautiful picture of *Republican virtue*, would have procured for an American Editor, from the foul mouthed Aurora man, the epithet of *Tory, &c.* [*Gaz. U. S.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Grenville, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, to his friend in this city, dated 20th July 1798

"You can hardly conceive what an effect the publication of the Deſpatches from our Envoys has had in this country. The French are left without a friend. I have heard from ſeveral ſources, that Kentucky exhibits a moſt ſtriking inſtance of the change in political ſentiments occaſioned by them. A few days ago I rode ſeveral miles in company with a gentleman who had lately paſſed through Lexington, and other places of importance in that ſtate;—He ſtated to me, that the moſt ſanguine admirers of the French politics and government, had become heartily diſguſted with them: and that it was generally remarked, that the French, inſtead of being engaged in the acquiſition of rational liberty, were aiming at univerſal deſpotiſm.

Admiral Lucas has been broke for his conduct at the Cape of Good Hope, when he ſurrendered his fleet to the Engliſh.

Died, lately, at Hamburgh, a ſingular character, of the name of *Schewen*. His property, at the time of his death, amounted to upwards of a million. So penurious was his diſpoſition, that he wore a coat 17 years, and would never ſuffer it to be bruſhed, for fear of wearing off the knap.

BOSTON, August 11.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Al[illegible] laſt, from R[illegible] He informs [illegible] Ruſſia, wa[illegible] war againſt [illegible] he had ord[illegible] troops to be [illegible] ciedevant Pola[illegible] friend the Ki[illegible] more were orde[illegible] and encamp; [illegible] ſix frigates were [illegible] the 25th May; w[illegible] five new ſhips of th[illegible] Archangel, were to proceed to join the Engliſh fleet. Beſides this force, 300 gallies were getting in readineſs to proceed to ſea, to be commanded by Vice Admiral Taſt. ☞ *This gentleman is a native of Maſſachuſetts and has relatives now alive near Portland. He was a favorite of the late Empreſs and is an active, intelligent and brave officer. He paid a viſit to this ſtate about eight years ſince.*

[illegible]bert Smith, arrived here ſince our [illegible]uſſia, brings important news.—[illegible] that Peter I. Emperor of all the [illegible] making great preparations for [illegible] the French;—for this purpoſe [illegible]ered 160 000 of his ſtanding [illegible]n readineſs to march through [illegible]nd, to join the armies of his [illegible]g of Pruſſia;—that 300 000 [illegible]red to leave their cantonments [illegible] at fifteen ſail of the line, and ſix frigates were ordered to leave Cronſtadt, the 25th May; which, after being joined by five new ſhips of the line and frigates from Archangel, were to proceed to join the Engliſh fleet. Beſides this force, 300 gallies were getting in readineſs to proceed to ſea, to be commanded by Vice Admiral Taſt. ☞ *This gentleman is a native of Maſſachuſetts and has relatives now alive near Portland. He was a favorite of the late Empreſs and is an active, intelligent and brave officer. He paid a viſit to this ſtate about eight years ſince.*

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Capt. Smith was at Copenhagen 30th May. The King of Denmark has refuſed to pay the tributary loan demanded by the French: who to make ſure work of it have captured and condemned near 40 ſail of rich Daniſh veſſels.—The French Ambaſſador has demanded that the Sound ſhould be ſhut againſt all the enemies of France, but on the 30th of May no anſwer had been given by the Daniſh cabinet, and the Ambaſſador was preparing to leave Copenhagen. Capt. S. further ſays, that the Danes were not without their fears of a viſit from the French armies.

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NEWPORT, Aug. 14.

The United States Frigate, Conſtitution, having been diſcovered off the Mouth of our Harbour, a Number of Gentlemen of this Town, on Tueſday Morning laſt, went off in one of the New-York Packets, to pay a Viſit to Capt. Nicholſon and his Crew.—In the Evening they returned highly gratified, with a Survey of this Specimen of Naval Architecture, and with the good Order and Harmony which prevails on board. The Men were in remarkably high Health and Spirits, ſolicitous only to meet the Enemies of their Country.—All the Gentlemen who went on board confirm the Report, that the Conſtitution is a remarkable faſt Sailer.

What can give a higher Idea of the SPIRIT of Americans than this Fact. In all the principal Towns, not merely young Men, but Perſons advanced in Life, immerſed in Buſineſs, ſurrounded by the Temptations of Luxury and Eaſe, or encumbered with the Cares of a Family, are every Morning at 5 o'Clock training themſelves to the Uſe of Arms. Our Enemies will on Trial find that we have equal Diſcernment to unmaſk their Villainies, and Courage to reſiſt their Power. We will ſhew them and the World, that we can neither be beguiled by their "diplomatic" Cunning nor overawed by their haughty Threats. No Dangers—no Difficulties—no Sacrifices can ever tempt us to bow our Necks to any Yoke. We are free—we ſwear to remain ſo.

N. Y. D. Adv.

After reading this Article (ſays a Correſpondent) can the Citizens of Newport juſtify their Apathy and Indifference to Objects of ſuch high Importance. There are now in the Town but two military Companies, and thoſe Two are not filled.—Volunteer Companies have been formed, and are now forming, in the ſmalleſt Towns in the Union; and even in ſome ſuſpected of Diſaffection to the Meaſures of Government—It is to be hoped that we ſhall inſtantly vindicate our Character by ſome Act of *efficient Patriotiſm*, and no longer let it be ſaid, that the Town of Newport is the moſt expoſed of any to the Attacks of an Enemy, and leaſt prepared to repel them. Let the reſpectable Companies which are now organized be filled and new Ones formed.—The Population of this Town juſtifies the Expectation, that ſeveral volunteer Companies will be formed. At any Rate, the Reputation of the Town, as well as its Safety, requires that the Buſineſs ſhould be commenced.—The Citizens of N. York and Philadelphia have not waited for the Formality of Charters.—Their Charter is *Patriotiſm and the Love of their Country*—Any other Charters, if wanted, may be obtained at Leiſure.

MAD DOG.

A Dog with all the Symptoms of Madneſs, was Yeſterday killed by ſome Gentlemen, about 9 Miles out of Town—previous to his being killed, he was ſeen to bite a Hog.—As it is probable he had bitten many more Animals in the Courſe of the Day, the Public are cautioned to ſecure or deſtroy all ſuch Animals as appear to have been bitten.—A moſt ſerious and extenſive Calamity may enſue from a Want of Attention to this Particular.——It is ſaid, that a Dog ſuſpected of Madneſs, was killed in this Town about three Weeks ſince, after having bitten ſeveral Dogs.

To the FREEMEN of the State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

THE Abilities and Federaliſm of CHRISTOPHER GRANT CHAMPLIN, Eſq; and his faithful Diſcharge of the high Truſt repoſed in him, as SECOND Repreſentative to Congreſs, entitle him to Confidence and Support:——It is therefore preſumed he will have your Suffrages at this ELECTION, without Oppoſition.

A FREEMAN.

The Mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer, on Wedneſday laſt, ſtood at 98 Degrees in the North Part of the Houſe for ſeveral Hours—By in a Room fronting the Weſt.—The Thermometers were the whole Time excluded from the direct Action of the Sun.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, JOHN SWANWICK Eſq; Member of Congreſs for that City.—Col. JAMES INNES, American Commiſſioner under the Britiſh Treaty for Settlement of the Claims of Britiſh Creditors againſt American Citizens.

—At New York, MELANCTON SMITH, Eſq;

—Mrs. MARY FOSTER, Conſort of the Rev. Dr. Foſter, Paſtor of the Firſt Baptiſt Church in that City.

—At Providence, in an advanced Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ARNOLD, Relict of the late Oliver Arnold, Eſq; formerly Attorney-General of this State.

—At Goree (Africa) in May laſt, Capt. GEORGE D. USHER, of Briſtol, in this State; alſo his Mate, Mr. ABNER WINSLOW, and three of the Seamen.

—In this Town, in the 45th Year of her Age, Mrs. RUTH STRINGFIELD, Widow of the late Mr. Edward Stringfield.

MARRIED.]—At Portſmouth, on this Iſland, Mr. ABRAHAM TUCKER, of Dartmouth, to Mrs. MARY SISSON

—In this Town, Mr. SEABURY SOWLE, Merchant, of Providence, to Mrs. MARY HOWARD, of Briſtol (England.)

DIED]—*On Thurſday Evening laſt, the 9th Inſtant, after a long and very diſtreſſing Illneſs, in the 78th Year of his Age, at the Seat of the Hon. Thomas Tillinghaſt, Eſq; in Eaſt Greenwich, Mr.* SAMUEL AYRAULT *of this Town, Merchant.——A Gentleman in whoſe Character all the Virtues requiſite to form the pious Chriſtian—the ſincere Friend—the affectionate Brother—and the truly valuable Member of Society, were happily combined, and rendered him beloved and eſteemed by all his Relations and Acquaintance.*

At a TOWN COUNCIL, *held at Newport, Auguſt 6, 1798.*

RESOLVED, That the ASSIZE of BREAD until further Orders, be as follows, *to wit:*——

Superfine Flour, at 7 Dollars per Barrel.

	lb	oz.
A 3d. Loaf to weigh	2	8
A 4d. Ditto,	1	4
A 2d. Ditto,	1	10
A 1d. Ditto,	0	5

By Order of Council,

Witneſs,

JONATHAN ALMY, *C. C.*

☞ Mr. THOMAS WEAVER, jun. is appointed by Council Inſpector of Bread.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 13.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Delight, Clarke,	Liverpool
Sloop Two Brothers, Shaw,	Somerſet
—— Betſy, Weeks,	Wſhington
—— George, Brown,	New-York
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
Schooner Brothers, Topping,	Saghaebor
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Neptune, Ingraham,	Turks Iſland
Sloop Betſy, Weeks,	Cape Ann
—— Friendſhip, Bliſs,	New York
—— Eagle, Earl,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Gibbs,	Somerſet
Schooner Ranger, Hallatt,	Boſton

Was LOST,

On Friday laſt, by a Young Lady, in the Dancing School, or in the Lane leading to it,

A Gold NECKLACE,

with a LOCKET.——Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Newport, Auguſt 13, 1798.

Houſe and Land for Sale.

THE Eaſterly Half of the double Houſe, in Griffin Street, oppoſite Mr. TILLEY'S Rope Walk, with the Land thereunto belonging, will be Sold on reaſonable Terms.——Inquire of

M. SEIXAS.

Newport, Auguſt 14, 1798.

New-Bedford, July 30, 1798.

PROPOSAL OF *Abraham Shearman*, jun.

For printing in the Town of NEW-BEDFORD, a weekly News-Paper, to be entitled,

THE COLUMBIAN COURIER.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Columbian Courier will be publiſhed the Third Day or Tueſday Morning of each Week, on good Paper of a Demy Size, and with a new Type; will be handed the Subſcribers in Town at an early Hour, and forwarded thoſe at a Diſtance by the firſt Conveyance.

II. The Price to Subſcribers will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum, or for Fifty two Numbers, excluſive of Poſtage;—Seventy five Cents to be paid, on receiving the firſt Number; the ſucceeding Payments to be regularly made, as they become due, at the End of each Quarter.—No Paper to be diſcontinued, till accounted for.

III. Thoſe Perſons in the Country who procure Subſcribers for Nine Papers, and become accountable for the Payment, ſhall receive One, ſo long as they may continue reſponſible for that Number, as a Compenſation for their Trouble.

IV. The Publication will commence, as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to encourage the Undertaking.

☞ *Advertiſements will be inſerted at a reaſonable Price.*

☞ Subſcriptions are received at the Coffee-Room, Newport,—by J. RICHARDSON, Eſq; Poſtmaſter, and other Gentlemen, with whom Subſcription Papers are left.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN'S, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,

Capt. Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of Inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done at the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

THE FIVE HEADED MONSTER;
OR
TALLEYRAND DISSECTED.
A NEW SONG.
For the jolly Tars of America.

To the good old Tune of "*Derry Down.*"

I'LL sing you a song, my good friends, with your leave,
I'll tell you the old tale of our grand mother Eve;
Not such the govern[illegible] under its charge,
It is of a Serpent, as you'll understand,
That cloven foot Reptile, the vile Talleyrand.
Derry down, down, down, derry down.

When the sky was o'cast, and the Thunder of War,
By John our State Pilot, was heard from afar,
Says John to his Mess-mates—"let's look out for breakers,
For, believe me, my friends, that the French are no Quakers."
Derry down, &c.

"Such Dabs in Throat Cutting by practice they've made,
"You would think they had all become Butchers by trade;
"And as for religion, they count it but trash,
"For their pray'rs morn and night is—ye Gods give us cash!
Derry down, &c.

"But let's still try for Peace with these hectoring Boasters,
"Who smile in our face whilst they plunder our coasters,
"For with honor and justice, and truth on our side,
"We spurn at their threats, and their arts we deride."
Derry down, &c.

So John to proud France in a quick sailing wherry,
Packs off in a trice, Marshall, Pickney and Gerry;
To try if the Monsieurs were willing to do
The justice he ought to expect for his crew.
Derry down, &c.

Safe landed on shore after storms and disasters,
They at length see the lacquey, but can't see the masters;
For (strange to relate!) without tipping a toaster,
You can't get a peep at the Five Headed Beast &c.
Derry down, &c.

Then these three hearty lads without fuss or grimaces,
In plain honest lingo lay open their case &c.
And said, "our old friends we have fall'n in one ship;
"Lets drown all disputes in a can of good slip.
Derry down, &c.

"Not so fast my good fellows, says Sly Talleyrand,
"First tip us the chink, and then come cap in hand;
"For though about justice and honor you prate,
"Without ready rhino 'tis idle debate.
Derry down, &c.

"You talk of your spirit, and union, and rights,
"But you're cowards in grain without stomach to fight;
"Like Holland and Venice without rhyme or reason,
"We'll chop you like junk, and then charge you with Treason.
Derry down, &c.

"Remember that George and that John have abused us,
"And in blackguarding language most rascally used us;
"Bring the dogs to the gang-ways and grease well our fists boys;
"And then we will talk of your rights to resist boys."
Derry down, &c.

"Avast I cry our lads, we'll be d——'d if we do,
"You're a plund'ring blood thirsty, vapouring crew;
"We'll not give you a sixpence to buy you a rope,
"We'll leave you, you bullies, as you serve the Pope."
Derry down, &c.

Thus ended the jaw with this insolent knave,
And to our peace makers a passport they gave;
And if we tread o'ers with fine flowing speech,
May they pack them all off with a kick in the breech.
Derry down, &c.

Now let each jolly Tar, with one heart and one voice,
Drink a can of good grog to the man of our choice;
Under John the State pilot and and George's command,
There's a fig for the French and the sly Talleyrand.
Derry down, &c.

Remarkable Instance of Humanity.

One Reuben Rouzy, of Virginia, owed General Washington about a thousand pounds.—While the General was President of the United States, one of his agents brought suit for the money, judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to gaol. He had a considerable landed property, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia for debts, unless at the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and preferred lying in gaol to selling his land, for the sake of his children. Some circumstance hinted to him, that probably his acquaintance with the General Washington [illegible] of the proceeding, and it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next post from Philadelphia, after his petition arrived, brought him a release, with a *severe reprimand* on the agent for acting in such a cruel manner, without consent. Poor Rouzy was in consequence restored to his family and happiness, who never lay down their heads at night, without offering their prayers to Heaven for our *much beloved* WASHINGTON.

ANECDOTE.

A clergyman, who had much insisted in an afternoon sermon, that reason was given to a man for a bridle, to curb and restrain his passions; happening the same evening to take so large a dose at a christening, that he was obliged to be carried home.—The next morning, one of his parishioners asked him, what he had done with his bridle, over night? He replied, "I just took it off to drink."

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House, with a large Garden 133 Feet each Way, and Stable thereon, finely at the Head of Mulberry Lane.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the Premises.

BENJAMIN S. CHURCH.

Newport, July 30, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Douglass,

At his Shop, in Broadway, very cheap for CASH.

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muslin.

Also, a general and good Assortment of West India Goods, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July 1798.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER,

THAMES STREET—NEWPORT,

HAS *just received, and for Sale, a great Variety of Genuine French, and English* WATCHES; *Crystals, Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. by Wholesale. Also, an elegant Assortment of* JEWELRY, *with all Kinds of Necklaces, Rings, Trinkets Toys &c. &c.*

LIKEWISE

A great Assortment of Tortleshell, English Horn, and Dressing Combs; Tea Trays; Tea Pots; Cream Pots, &c.—Different Kinds of Razors and Razor Strops; Penknives and Scissors; Looking Glasses; Flutes; Fifes; Fiddle strings; Patent Lamps and Candlesticks; Gentlemens' Epaulets and Shoulderders; Ladies' Hat and Waistbands; Paints and Colour in Boxes; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Morocco Pocket Books & Purses; Shoe and Knee Buckles Plated Spurs; Stirrup Irons; Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, &c. Variety of China, Paper and Leather Snuff-Boxes; Shot Bags and Powder Flasks.

ALSO,

Just received from London and Naples, a fresh Supply of PERFUMERY; Pomatum; Hair Powder; Windsor and Cream Soap; Patent Shoe Blacking; Dressing Cases, &c. &c. with all necessary Apparatus.

☞ *He presents his grateful Acknowledgements for the numerous Favours he has received and invites the Public in general, and the Citizens of Newport in particular, to continue his Customers.*

N. B. *Cash given for old Gold and Silver.*

THOMAS RUMREILL,

Informs the Public that he has removed from Newport to Wickford in North Kingston; where he has for sale, at the store lately improved by Daniel Updike, Esq. the following articles—to wit:

INDIA COTTONS,
Nankeens,
Irish Linens,
Piece Lawn,
Gauzes,
Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Packet, do.
Hair Kinsbon,
Figur'd & colour'd do.
Sewing Silk,
Silk Stays laces,
Cotton, do.
Womens cotton Stockings,
Black Lace Taste,
Scotch Thread,
Colour'd do.
Apron and Cap Tapes,
Brick and Striped do.
Bobbin and Twist
Leather & Cloth Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' do.
Morocco Slippers,
Long and short Gloves,
Wide & narrow Binding,
Cotton for knitting,
Writing Paper,
Gilt Letter, do.
Sealing Wax, Wafers,
Ink Stands, Quills,
Ink Powder,
Ink Cake,
Black lead Pencils,
Parent Shoe Blacking,
Black Ball,
Metal & Horn Buttons,
Floor & hearth Brushes,
Dust and Clothes do.
Scrubbing & Shoe, do.
Buckles and Comb do.
Looking Glasses,
Wool Cards,
Brass and Bath Metal Thimbles,
Tailor common and Horned, do.
Pins, Chappel Needles,
Knitting Needles and Darning do.
Fine Ivory and Horn Combs,
Coarse and crooked do.
Iron Cramps,
Sleeve Buttons,
Pocket Beads,
Breast Wire,
Handkerchief Pins,
Shoe Clasps, Beads,
Hooks and Eyes,
Seine Buttons,
Brass Scales of various Sizes,
Plain & Knot Buckles,
Spectacles,
Steel Spectacle Cases,
Money Scales, Scruples,
Various Sizes Thimbles,
Razors in Cases, and without,
Razor Straps,
Shaving Boxes,
Watch Keys,
Tobacco & Snuff Boxes,
Dessert and Break-fast Knives and Forks,
Frying Pans,
Desk & Cabinet Hinges,
Table do.
H. HL and Dove Tail do.
Brass Knobs & Wood Screws,
Sawsetts, Spoke shaves,
Round and flat Rasps,
Jack and Pen Knives,
Nutmegs, Flour,
Pruning Knives,
Large & small Scissors
Steel & Japan'd Snuffers,
Brass, Pad, and Desk Locks,
Hand, Desk and Drawer Locks,
Double & single spring Chest Locks,
Cupboard Locks,
Box & Rock do.
Trunk and Padlocks,
Brass knob Latches,
Thumb do.
Chest & Box Hinges,
Sheep & scissors shears,
Flat Irons,
Iron Candlesticks,
Spike, Deck, Nail and small Gimblets,
3 and 4d Nails,
H. 3, 3 & 4 clout do.
6, 8, 14, and 16 oz. Tacks,
3 and 4 Brads,
Awl Blades and Pegging Awls,
Lasts for the same,
Shoe Knives & Hammers,
Tacks, Pincers and Nippers,
Nail Hammers,
Scrapers,
Time Glasses,
Caulking Irons,
Joiners' Mitre,
Carpenters' compasses,
Sail Needles & Palms,
Brass and Iron Jews-Harps,
Tap Borers,
Curry Combs,
Wire & spring Mouse Traps,
Locks & spring Chain fole and Gouges,
Hinges Bells, with furniture,
Iron, Brimstone, Metal and Powder Table & Tea Spoons,
Spoon shovels,
Hand Iron Augers,
Tea Tree Knives,
Moor Forks,
Log & two foot Lines,
Handsaws, Bellows,
Sewing Silver Hooks,
Pails, Wooden Bowls,
Lampblack,
Tumblers, Vinegar Cruets,
Wine Glasses,
Salt Cellars,
Pressed Glasses,
Crockery Ware,
Iron Hollow Ware,
Cut & waggon boxes,
House Irons,
Wooster's first & third Part,
Rossean and Polishes,
Small Books for children,
Account books, Corks
Whalebone, Snuff,
Hard Soap,
Sweet Oil, Glue,
Ladies. Pepper,
Allspice, Brimstone
Redwood Log Wood Rice, &c. &c. &c.

Wickford, July 26, 1798.

Just received, and for SALE, by

C. Fowler & Co.

TWO Hundred Barrels fresh ALEXANDRIA FLOUR, and Thirty Barrels SHIP STUFF.

Newport, July 30, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode-Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.

Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,

15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel,

Cocoa, by the Bag;—and,

TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and now for Sale at his Store, in Thames-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Coatings—a great Variety of Fancy Vestings; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Stockinet and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Serges; Medas; Lutestrings; Taffaties, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Do.; low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUM LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

A Quantity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD;

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hyson TEA, by the Dozen or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION,

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet;—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 11, 1798.

THE FIVE HEADED MONSTER;
OR
TALLEYRAND DISSECTED.

A NEW SONG.

For the jolly Tars of America.

To the good old *Tune* of "*Derry Down.*"

I'LL sing you a song, my good friends, with your leave,
It is neither like the old tale of our grand mother Eve;
Nor with the govern[illegible] under its charge,
It is of a Serpent, as you'll understand,
That cloven foot Reptile, the vile Talleyrand.
Derry down, down, down, derry down.

When the sky was o'ercast, and the Thunder of War,
By John our State Pilot, was heard from afar,
Says John to his Mess-mates—"let's look out for breakers,
"For, believe me, my friends, that the French are no Quakers."
Derry down, &c.

"Such Dabs in Throat Cutting by practice they've made,
"You would think they had all become Butchers by trade;
"And as for religion, they count it but trash,
"For their pray'r morn and night is—ye Gods give us cash!
Derry down, &c.

"But let's still try for Peace with these hectoring Boasters,
"Who smile in our face whilst they plunder our cossters,
"For with honor and justice, and truth on our side,
"We spurn at their threats, and their arts we deride."
Derry down, &c.

So John to proud France in a quick sailing wherry,
Packs off in a trice, Marshall, Pickney and Gerry;
To try if the Monsieurs were willing to do
The justice he ought to expect for his crew.
Derry down, &c.

Safe landed on shore after storms and disasters,
They at length see the lacquey, but can't see the masters;
For (strange to relate!) without ripping a traster,
You can't get a peep at the Five Headed Beast sir.
Derry down, &c.

Then these three hearty lads without fuss or grimaces,
In plain honest lingo lay open their case
And said, "our old friends we have fall'd in one ship;
"Lets drown all disputes in a can of good slip.
Derry down, &c.

"Not so fast my good fellows, says Sly Talleyrand,
"First tip us the chink, and then come cap in hand;
"For though about justice and honor you prate,
"Without ready rhino 'tis idle debate.
Derry down, &c.

"You talk of your spirit, and union, and rights,
"But you're cowards in grain without stomach to fight;
"Like Holland and Venice without rhyme or reason,
"We'll chop you like junk, and then charge you with Treason.
Derry down, &c.

"Remember that George and that John have abused us,
"And in blackguarding language most rascally used us;
"Bring the dogs to the gang-ways and grease well our fists boys;
"And then we will talk of your rights to resist boys."
Derry down, &c.

"Avast! cry our lads, we'll be d——'d if we do,
"You're a plund'ring blood thirsty, vagabond crew;
"We'll not give you a sixpence to buy you a rope,
"We'll serve you, you bullies, as you serve the Pope."
Derry down, &c.

Thus ended the jaw with this insolent knave,
And to our peace makers a passport they gave;
And if we send others with fine flowing speech,
May they pack them all off with a kick in the breech.
Derry down, &c.

Now let each jolly Tar, with one heart and one voice,
Drink a can of good grog to the man of our choice;
Under John the State pilot and and George's command,
There's a fig for the French and the sly Talleyrand.
Derry down, &c.

Remarkable Instance of Humanity.

One Reuben Roozy, of Virginia, owed General Washington about a thousand pounds.—While the General was President of the United States, one of his agents brought suit for the money, judgment was obtained, and execution found against the body of the defendant, who was taken to gaol. He had a considerable landed property, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia for debts, unless at the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and preferred lying in gaol to selling his land, for the sake of his children. Some of his acquaintance hinted to him, that probably his acquaintance did not know any thing of the proceeding, and it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next post from Philadelphia, after his petition arrived, brought him a releasement, with a severe *reprimand* on the agent for acting in such a cruel manner, without consent. Poor Roozy was in consequence restored to his family and happiness, who never lay down their heads at night, without offering their prayers to Heaven for our *much beloved* WASHINGTON.

ANECDOTE.

A clergyman, who had much insisted in an afternoon sermon, that reason was given to a man for a bridle, to curb and restrain his passions; happening the same evening to take so large a dose at a christening, that he was obliged to be carried home.—The next morning, one of his parishioners asked him, what he had done with his bridle, over night? He replied, "I just took it off to drink."

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House, with a large Garden 133 Feet each Way, and Stable thereon, situate at the Head of Mushroom Lane.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the Premises.

BENJAMIN S. CHURCH.

Newport, July 30, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Douglass,

At his Shop, in Broadway, very cheap for CASH.

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muslin.

50 Wt. of the best Essence of Spruce.

Also, a general and good Assortment of West India Goods, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

NICHOLAS GEFFROY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER,

THAMES STREET—NEWPORT,

HAS *just received, and for Sale, a great Variety of Genuine French, and English* WATCHES; *Crystals, Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. by Wholesale. Also, an elegant Assortment of* JEWELRY, *with all Kinds of Necklaces, Rings, Trinkets, Toys, &c. &c.*

LIKEWISE

A great Assortment of Tortleshell, English Horn, and Dressing Combs; Tea Trays; Tea Pots; Cream Pots, &c.—Different Kinds of Razors and Razor Strops; Penknives and Scissors; Looking Glasses; Flutes; Fifes; Fiddle strings; Patent Lamps and Candlesticks; Gentlemens' Epaulets and Suspenders; Ladies' Hat and Waistbands; Paints and Colour in Boxes; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Morocco Pocket Books & Purses; Shoe and Knee Buckles Plated Spurs; Stirrup Irons; Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Soup Ladles, &c. Variety of China, Paper, and Leather Snuff-Boxes; Shot Bags and Powder Flasks.

ALSO,

Just received from London and Naples, a fresh Supply of PERFUMERY; Pomatum; Hair Powder; Windsor and Cream Soap; Patent Shoe Blacking; Dressing Cases, &c. &c. with all necessary Aparatus.

☞ *He presents his grateful Acknowledgements for the numerous Favours he has received, and invites the Public in general, and the Citizens of Newport in particular, to continue his Customers.*

N. B. *Cash given for old Gold and Silver.*

THOMAS RUMREILL,

Informs the Public that he has removed from Newport to Wickford in North Kingston; where he has for sale, at the store lately improved by Daniel Updike, Esq. the following articles—to wit:

INDIA COTTONS,
Nookeens,
Irish Linens,
Plain Lawn,
Gauzes,
Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Pocket, do.
Hair Ribbon,
Figur'd & colour'd do.
Sewing Silk,
Silk Stays laces,
Cotton, do.
Womens cotton Stockings,
Black Lace Taste,
Scotch Thread,
Colour'd do.
Apron and Cap Tapes,
Brick and Strip'd do.
Bobbin and Twift
Leather & Cloth Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' do.
Morocco Slippers,
Long and short Gloves,
Wide & narrow binding
Cotton for knitting,
Writing Paper,
Gilt Letter, do.
Sealing Wax, Wafers,
Ink Stands, Quills,
Ink Powder,
Ink Cake,
Black lead Pencils,
Patent Shoe Blacking,
Black Ball,
Metal & Horn Buttons,
Floor & hearth Brushes,
Dust and Clothes do.
Scrubbing & Shoe, do.
Buckles and Comb do.
Looking Glasses,
Wool Cards,
Brass and Bath Metal Thimbles,
Tailor common and lined, do.
Pins, Chappel Needles,
Knitting Needles and Darning do.
Fine Ivory and Horn Combs,
Coarse and crooked do.
Iron Combs,
Sleeve Buttons,
Paste Board,
Brocade Wire,
Handkerchief Pins,
Shoe Clasps, Beads,
Hooks and Eyes,
Spice Buttons,
Brass Scales of various Sizes,
Shoe & Knee Buckles,
Spectacles,
Steel Spectacle Cases,
Money Scales, Scruses,
Various Sizes Fishhooks
Razors in Cases, and without,
Razor Strops,
Shaving Boxes,
Watch Keys,
Tobacco & Snuff Boxes
Dinner and Breakfast Knives and Forks,
Frying Pans,
Desk & Cabinet Hinges,
Table do.
H. HL and Dove Tail do.
Brass Knobs & Wood Screws,
Sawsetts, Spoke shaves,
Round and flat Bolts,
Jack and Pen Knives,
Nutmegs, Flour,
Pruning Knives,
Large & small Scissors
Steel & Japan'd Snuffers,
Brass, Pad, and Desk Locks,
Pad, Desk and Drawer Locks,
Double & single spring Chest Locks,
Cupboard Locks,
Box & Rock do.
Trunk and Padlocks,
Brass knob Latches,
Thumb do.
Chest & Box Hinges,
Sheep & tailors Shears,
Flat Irons,
Iron Candlesticks,
Spike, Deck, Nail and small Gimblets,
Brad and Nails,
Hat, 3 & 4d clout do.
Tacks, 6, 8, 14, and 16 oz.
3d and 4d Brads,
Awl Blades and Pegging Awls,
Lasts for the same,
Shoe Knives & Hammers,
Tacks, Pincers and Nippers,
Nail Hammers,
Scrapers,
Time Glasses,
Caulking Irons,
Joiners' Rules,
Carpenters' compasses,
Sail Needles & Palms,
Brass and Iron Jews-Harps,
Tap Borers,
Curry Combs,
Wire & spring Mouse Traps,
Socket & paring Chissels and Gouges,
House Bells, with furniture,
Iron, Britannia, Metal and Pewter Table & Tea Spoons,
Spades, Shovels,
Half Inch Augers,
Two Foot Rules,
Moor Forks,
Log & hay rope Lines,
Needlecase, Bodkins,
Sewing Silver, Hooks,
Pasts, Wooden Bowls,
Lampblack,
Tumblers, Vinegar Cruets,
Wine Glasses,
Salt Cellars,
Proof Glasses,
Crockery Ware,
Iron Hollow Ware,
Cart & waggon boxes,
Hand Irons,
Wooster's first & third Part,
Rollers on Politics,
Small Books for children,
Account books, Corks
Whalebone, Snuff,
Hard Soap,
Sweet Oil, Glue,
Indigo, Pepper,
Allspice, Brimstone
Redwood, Log Wood
Rice, &c. &c. &c.

Richford, July 26, 1798.

Just received, and for SALE, by

C. Fowler & Co.

TWO Hundred Barrels fresh ALEXANDRIA FLOUR, and Thirty Barrels SHIP STUFF.

Newport, July 30, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode-Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.—Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.

Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,

15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel,

Cocoa, by the Bag;—and,

TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and now for Sale at his Store, in Thames-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad cloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Stockinette and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a Variety of other Articles.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

A Quanity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet;—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 11, 1798.